THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XVII., No. 837. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11th, 1866. Price, Taels 15 ₮ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. Augustus Allen Hayes, Jr., and Mr. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, who have hitherto signed our Firm, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.

OLYPHANT & Co.
3se 273 China, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of August, 1866, the business of the undersigned will be conducted under the style and firm of J. Livingston & Co. in which business Mr. William Forbes is from that date a partner.

J. LIVINGSTON.
21se 224 Tientsin, 12th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by me at this Port, will from this date be carried on by Thomas Murray Drysdale, and John Melancthon Ringer, under the Style and Firm of Drysdale, Ringer & Co.

J. M. RINGER.
19au 715 Hankow, 12th May, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this port as *General Commission Merchant and Public Tea Inspector*, under the style and firm of Overbeck & Co.

H. OVERBECK.

Hong Name, *Shun Fat* 發順

Office at Messrs. Maertens, Latham & Co.'s house.
3se 700 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at Hankow as a *General Commission Merchant* under the firm of Alex. Downie & Co.

ALEX. DOWNIE.
tf 699 Hankow, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. Albert Robinson, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

INSURANCES.

THE NETHERLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ZUTPHEN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against fire on the usual terms.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
19au 714 Shanghai, 17th May, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £3,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 7,500 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tszchuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NOTICE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.

C. RYLEY
31dc-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each

Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.

George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. Thorne, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
A. J. How, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. Bell, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. Iveson, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. Barnett, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq., New Court.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, M.P., for the City of London.
Thomas C. Smith, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Assurances on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 18th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-signed are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, Leadenhall Street, London.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers:*

Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REES GLANMORE'S

Oriental Circular, and General Price Current.

Published in London, *fortnightly for dispatch to India and China by the mails of 10th and 26th of each month.*

Subscription—post free to India or China, 18*s. per annum,* in advance.

The Oriental Circular is a recognised organ upon all matters of interest to Merchants and Residents in India, China, and the Eastern Settlements. It contains *Full commercial Reports, Prices Current of all descriptions of Merchandise,* and particulars of the Cotton, Tea, Silk, Metal, Stock, Money and all the English Markets; in addition to which, it records the Arrivals and Departures of Vessels, and General Shipping News, gives the Naval and Military Intelligence, and the latest Foreign Telegrams, &c., &c., &c. Residents in the East are requested to send their subscriptions to Messrs. Nichol Latimer & Co., Shanghai.

Direct to

Messrs. Rees, Glanmore & Co., East India Merchants and General Foreign Agents, 1, Chapel Place, Poultry, London, E.C. or to the Publishers,—Bates, Hendy & Co., 79, Basinghall St., London.

The Oriental Languages Translated and Printed in Oriental Character.

14jy 701 Shanghai, 21st April, 1866.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

SENT by mistake to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation Peking, six cases marked in English 1 to 6 D. S. Tientsin, and in Chinese, five cases—

敦裕厚記 and one case 大成

The owner can have them on describing his property and paying expenses.

4se 370 Peking, 26th July, 1866.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Companies *Act* 1862, *and*
In the matter of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. William Hopkins Holyland, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

Dated this 6th day of June, 1866.

E. B. CHURCH,
Chief Clerk.
FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.
tf 292 July 28th, 1866.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

THE Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of Mr. Christy's Cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Waterer, Junr., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey; or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions, Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums; Currants, Gooseberries; Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.

20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per [case 14 Guineas
ROSES of the best kinds, per case [15 Guineas.
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALIAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case [5 Guineas upwards.

The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.

All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. Rees Glanmore & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.

31de 726 30th June, 1866.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance, or order on London Agent.

E. Moses and Son,
CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE,
LONDON.
20oc 290 July 28th, 1866.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20jy—67 680 May 19th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
Rear of French Dispensary,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE
HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION,
SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of **Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin** it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Caution.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia,* and see that

"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

Telegrams to Europe per Indo-European, Malta and Alexandria and Malta and Trieste lines.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 16 21st, 1865.
tf 650

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
ONLY GOOD SAUCE
AND APPLICABLE
TO
Every variety of
DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made"

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S
Victoria Violet and
VICTORIA ROSE
MAGENTA
Trade Mark:
"A. PEACOCK"
Packed in
1 lb. Tins at 16s. per lb.
2 oz. Bottles 1s. 3d. per oz.
1 oz. " 1s. 6d. "

These Dyes are in Fine Powder—dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously, without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c., &c.

The brilliancy of these dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to *spot.*

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

14oc-66 651 July 14th, 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and dealers in Gunpowder.

Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth Felt and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.

o-a-f 440 1lau 11th August, 1866.

NOTICE.

Shanghai, *August 1st*, 1866.

THE following Sailing Directions and Instructions for entering the Liau River have been prepared by Commander Townsend, U.S.S. "*Wachusett*" and are published for general information. The Chart which after a careful Survey has been drawn by direction of the same Officer, will shortly be lithographed and issued to the Public who cannot fail to appreciate the great benefit conferred by Commander Townshend and the Officers of the "*Wachusett*" upon all persons interested in the Trade of the Port of Newchwang.

G. H. FITZROY,
Acting Inspector General,
Chinese Maritime Customs.

NEWCHWANG.

Sailing Directions and Instructions for entering the Liau River.

Buoys.

Two Buoys furnished by the Imperial Maritime Customs, have been securely moored upon the Bar, by the *Wachusett*. They are substantial Iron Nun-buoys, of 6 feet transverse diameter, and are surmounted by rectangular flags of sheet iron. The Outer, or Entrance Buoy is in 3 fathoms water at low tide. Its upper cone is painted Black and White in vertical stripes, as is its flag; its lower cone is painted Red.

The Inner or Upper Buoy is in 2 fathoms water, and including its flag, is wholly painted Black. It bears N.E. by E. ¾ E., distant 2¼ Miles from the Entrance Buoy. In the Autumn, before the ice forms, Spar Buoys will be substituted for the Iron Buoys. The latter will be replaced in the spring.

The Entrance Buoy is distinctly visible to the naked eye, 3 or 4 miles distant; and Ships will find good anchorage a couple of cable lengths to the westward of it, on any bearing from it between N.N.W. and S. by W.

Crossing the Bar.

When entering, at slack-water of the flood, pass the Entrance Buoy about 100 yards distant on your Starboard hand. Steer N. E. by E. ¾ E. passing the Upper Buoy at 300 yards distant on your Port hand, and stand on until you have brought the latter Buoy to bear W. S. W. ¼ W. about 9 cables lengths (1,800 yards) distant. Thence a N. E. course for about one mile will bring you to the "Deep Hole" (between the fishing stakes), where you will find good and secure anchorage in 6½ fathoms.

On the Bar the Flood-tide sets about N. by E.—the Ebb-tide about S. by W., with velocities varying from 2 to 4 knots. The intelligent Shipmaster, with this knowledge, will be able to steer so as to make good the courses above given. When on the Bar—to avoid the Middle Ground, do not bring the Upper Buoy to bear to the Northward of N. E. ½ N.; and to avoid the dangerous Spit on the Western Bank, do not bring the Upper Buoy, to bear to the Eastward of E. N. E.. When above the Upper Buoy, to avoid another projection from the Western Bank, do not bring that Buoy to bear to the Southward of S. W. by W. ½ W., until your distance from it exceeds 1½ miles. The Western Bank is quite steep-to;—the Eastern Bank shoals more gradually.

Spring Tides occur about two days after full and change. At times, 4 fathoms can be carried over the Bar. Occasionally, the rise is only 5 feet. The ordinary rise is about 11 feet. The Morning tides are least to be depended on as the rise is then comparatively small. There is usually a fall of from 1 to 2 feet before the Ebb current sets out on the surface,—and a corresponding rise before the Flood current sets in. Amid such irregular tidal variations, the judicious Shipmaster will have recourse to a Pilot.

Up the River.

From the "Deep Hole," the English Admiralty Chart of the "Liau River," and a careful use of the Lead, will enable you to reach Yingtsze. Feel your way along the Eastern Bank, until you reach the Flag-staff Beacon; then strike across towards the Point on the Western Shore, and—still guided by the Lead—follow that shore around the Bend, until you are well above the Eastern Point; when you can stand for the anchorage off the Town.

Competent Pilots will be found cruising off the Bar—frequently as far to the Southward as the Bittern Shoal.

True Copy,

1lau A. MACPHERSON,
329 *Commissioner of Customs.*

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England,...(tel.) July	12	Hankow,.........Aug.	6
Hongkong,.......Aug	5	Nagasaki,........ „	2
Tientsin,......... „	5	Yokohama,.......July	28

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,....... Apr. 28 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,....... „ 22 } June 11th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending Aug. 10th, 1866.

	Malwa.		*Patna.*	
Aug.	*New.—Tls.*	*Old.—Tls.*	*New.—Tls.*	*Old.—Tls.*
4,—	635 a 640	655 a 660	445 a 450	450 a 452
6,—	635 a 640	655 a 660	438 a 440	445
7,—	635 a 640	655 a 660	438 a 442	442 a 445
8,—	650	670	460	....
9,—	660 a 665	....	465	....
10,—	660 a 670	....	460 a 465	....

DEATHS.

On the 2nd instant, on board the ship *Agamemnon*, the wife of George Duncan, Captain of ship *William Melhuish*.

At Shanghai, on the 4th inst., Annie Maria Wilson Green, 2nd daughter of the late Rev. J. Fish, of Chester, England, and wife of John Wilson Green, of the Imperial Customs Shanghai.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 5th inst., James Andrews of Tientsin, aged 28 years, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland.

On the night of the 6th instant, Horatio William, aged 9 months, the infant son of J. H. Wignall, Esq., of Shanghai.

During the night of the 10th instant, Florence Inez, youngest daughter of E. A. Fabris, aged five months.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—"Express," (Brit. str.), Whitelow, from Ningpo.

Departed.—"Hermenia Maria Elizabeth," (Dut. baq.), Dyker, for Nagasaki; "John Bunyan," (Brit. ship), Allan, for Nagasaki; "Cadiz," (Brit. str.), Cates, for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per M. I. steamer "Labourdonnais" from Hongkong—Mrs. Lindeguardt, Mrs. Aubayer, Messrs. Monnier, Korthall, Assen, Arevergne, Wellmann, Byme, and Lindau, Consul General de Prusse. For Yokohama—His Excellency J. R. C. do Amaral, Governor of Macao, and servant, Dr. Lucio, Messrs. J. Ozorio, C. J. Ribeiro, W. R. Lanstrin, H. C. Moore, F. Bernard and servant, Juhni, Schnell, Dell'oro, Fonora, and Dr. Guerin and servant. Per Steamer *Aden*, from Honkong: Mr. and Mrs. Frazar, Messrs. J. W. Twomby, Chs. Rafford, J. W. Maclellan. Per Steamer *China*—Revd. Mark Williams and Wife, Revd. Justus Doolittle and Wife.

Departed.—Per P. & O. Company's steamer "Ganges," for Hongkong,—Commander Keats, R.N., Lieut. Harris, Messrs. Nicholson, W. Glen, John Mahomed, N. Zander, J. Black, J. Harvey, W. Keswick, and F. Harvey. Per "Dupleix," for Yokohama,—Mrs. Avril, Messrs. S. L. Phelps, Ed. Suenson, Fred. O. Wellman, Fred. du Jardin, and E. Morel. Per steamer "Aden," for Nagasaki.—The Honorable Mr. and Miss Frere, Messrs. Dickinson, Korthals, Lindau, Heus, Wright, Budden and 20 Chinese. Per steamer "Kiangse," for Ningpo, Messrs. Grey, Roundy, Reid, Lewis, Preston, J. Braga, J. Rozario, and J. Ritchie. Per "Cadiz" for Hongkong—S. D. Sassoon, E. Estaris, E. Byrne, G. B. Newton, Surgeon, R.N., Captain Davies.

* * *

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

The London Mail of the 10th July, due in Hongkong on the 20th Aug., and here on the 25th.—It arrived last year on the 23rd Aug., per *Yesso*.

The French Mail of July 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Aug., and here on the 5th of Sept.. It arrived last year on the 2nd of Sept., per Str. *Labourdonnais*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, *2 mace 5 cand.*:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 6.00 p.m.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1866.

We are apt to accuse Du Halde of exaggeration, when he compares Soochow to Venice, and perhaps still more so when, after giving a glowing description of the magnificence of that city, he adds of China generally, that

> It presents to our View a great Number of splendid Cities, celebrated on account of their Situation and Extent; the Multitude of their Inhabitants; the extraordinary Concourse of the *Chinese* drawn thither for take of Trade, the Beauty of the publick Buildings, and Plenty which reigns therein: there also one beholds the Produce of fertile Lands, (which often yield two Crops in one Year) in Corn, Trees, and remarkable Fruits; Metals of all sorts, Minerals and precious Marble dug from the Bowels of the Mountains; extraordinary Plants, whose Roots are so wholesome, and thrive in no other Climate; numerous Lakes, and Canals, as well as large and deep Rivers, which abound with all Kinds of Fish; a surprizing Multitude of Stupendous Bridges, which are very strong, and not only embellished with divers Ornaments of Sculpture, but every Way fitted for the publick Conveniency; in a word, all the Advantages which Art and Nature can contribute, for the Necessaries and Pleasures of Life.

In effect, the traditionary magnificence of Soochow pales sadly by contrast with any of the capital cities of Europe of the present day. But it must be remembered that Du Halde, or rather the missionaries from whose notes the volumes which bear his name were compiled, wrote before canals had been thought of in Europe; when the majority of towns were connected by bridle paths; when Liverpool was barely emerging from a fishing village, and Shoreditch was yet an open drain; when the narrow by-streets which now barely allow one cab to pass, were the prevailing thoroughfares, and when Highlanders were regarded in England much as the Miaotze are to the present day in China. The fact that our impressions of China were, until very recently, derived from jesuits and other old travellers, who lauded Chinese civilization by comparison with that prevailing in their day in Europe, is perhaps one reason why we now incline to decry it below its actual level. We were prepared to find a state of knowledge, wealth, and society comparing favourably with our own, and we do injustice in our disappointment, forgetting that the descriptions from which our impressions of China are drawn, were written when the state of things in Europe was very different from the present. For example, our impression of the communication between Shanghai and Soochow is one of impatient disgust at its tardiness. But a writer in the sixteenth century, when a letter occupied forty hours in transmission from Croydon to Croxton, a distance, direct, of only sixty-three miles, would speak with some admiration of a country in which a journey half as long again was performed in less time. The misfortune is that the Chinese have stopped where they then were, and still rely on boats, ponies, and runners for transmission of letters and dispatches, while we have impressed steam into the service both on land and sea. The fact that they depend on the private enterprise of individual firms for this means of communication, is no doubt one reason why it has not improved as it otherwise might. Whereas the united energies of twenty-five thousand hands are now directed in England to the expeditious conveyance of letters; in China, certain private hongs, only, undertake their transmission; and whereas, with us, the cost has been reduced, from the four pence which would have been charged two hundred years ago for sending a letter a hundred miles, to a penny; a Chinese hong still requires fifty *cash*, about three pence, for performing the same service.

Postmen, however, will receive letters in China, as they are walking through the streets, and will even call at hongs which are in the frequent habit of corresponding. The practice may not be conducive to efficiency, but it certainly is convenient. Pitiful are the appeals addressed in England to the postman of little country places to take a too late letter, as he is passing with his bags to the nearest post town; and many a squeeze does he exact as his price for the accommodation. His China *confrere* collects as he goes, in the natural course of his business. Money and packages can be transmitted in the same way, through private individuals, a percentage being generally charged in case of the former, on the sum. The contents of packages have to be declared, as is the foreign practice. But the Chinese carrier further insists *on seeing and verifying* the contents with the declaration, before dispatch; to guard against any disputes which might occur at the end of the journey, if a chest professing to contain opium were filled only with dirt, or a bale with cotton instead of silk.

We have looked forward with great interest to the meeting of the shareholders of the Shanghai General Hospital, the minutes of which, with their first public report, appear in another column. This institution was called into existence by a public spirit of benevolence although ostensibly on the joint stock principle, to supply a want which was a standing reproach to the community. Up to that time the sick from our numerous ships, and those of the humbler classes of the foreign residents struck down helpless by the deadly epidemics that so frequently visit us, were either treated under the most unfavourable circumstances in their miserable abodes, or in some of the wretched shebeens so thickly scattered through the settlement; if removal to Hospital was imperatively necessary, the only accommodation available was that provided by private enterprize. We have no desire to disparage these latter; when there was no public establishment in existence they did good service, and afforded shelter and treatment to thousands; but of course they were liable to all the defects of the system upon which they were conducted, aggravated too by unfavourable local conditions. The proposal to erect a general public hospital was received with the greatest favour by all classes of the community, and money was readily subscribed of the form of shares to the extent in Tls. 31,800. But an error was made in appointing a committee of management composed of gentlemen entirely unacquainted with the organization and working of such institutions. In the first place they proceeded to negociate the purchase of a site for the proposed hospital on the banks of the city moat, beyond the Ningpo Joss-house. More than one medical man addressed several of the then directors on the subject, pointing out that accessibility, good water supply, and pure air were everywhere deemed essential elements in choosing the position for a public hospital. It was pointed out particularly, that the first condition, namely accessibility, was so leading a consideration as to be the means of retaining everywhere in Europe large public hospitals in the heart of the large cities, this advantage counterbalancing all minor objections. Notwithstanding, however, the exceptional character in all essential particulars, the directors purchased the site at the Ningpo Joss-house, expending Tls. 23,468.04 for this purpose, out of a capital of Tls. 31,800. The disadvantages of their choice however, soon became apparent, and they had to dispose of part of their bargain for Tls. 16,192.75, leaving a balance of Tls. 7,275.29, with a lot of unsaleable land, as a lasting encumbrance and drag on their resources. The arrival, prematurely, of the staff of Sisters of Charity, necessitated their embarking on their scheme before they were in a position to do so with full advantage. They had to rent temporarily a house ill adapted for their purpose, at an exorbitant rental, and had to purchase hospital fittings and materials where and how they could, at prices regulated by the necessities of the purchasers. They could not, at the time, obtain the services of a medical gentleman to take charge of the arrangement, nor have they had, from the beginning of the institution, a medical officer resident on the premises. We have entered into these details because they not only explain the unfavourable state of the balance sheet submitted to the shareholders and the public, and serve to point out how the utility of this most praiseworthy undertaking is limited in its power of doing good, but they also indicate the direction in which improvements are to be looked for in its working.

We would suggest that one or more of our local practitioners be invited to join the direction, in order that their special knowledge be available to avert a repetition of errors that have so plainly occurred, from the undertaking having been planned, and controlled hitherto, by gentlemen having no other qualification for the task, except general business ability and good intentions. To this change we should not only look for the regulation of the future of this institution, but also for the gradual rectification of the errors of the past. Next, we could urge on the immediate attention of the management, in addition to the visiting medical officer, the appointment of a regularly qualified house surgeon, to be resident constantly in the hospital; and it would be an additional advantage if he were of the same nationality as the majority of the patients. At the present moment, only one of the Sisters of Charity speaks the English language, and we have heard great complaints made of the awkwardness produced by the difficulty of communication between patients and nurses in consequence. The services of a young medical man fresh from the charge of some English provincial hospital, with all the habits and experience necessary for the post, could be obtained we are informed within six months, for a salary of Tls. 100 per month with board. Without such a functionary, the great distinctive characteristic of a public hospital is wanting. It is supposed to be a place where immediate medical and surgical assistance can be had, for all who are sent there at any hour. Last summer an instance occurred that illustrated the want of such an official. A policeman on duty was attacked with cholera and was sent at once to the hospital for immediate attention; on arriving there his friends were informed that it was just after the evening round of the visiting medical officer, who would not again return till morning. Now if means had not at once been taken to obtain other medical assistance, a fatal result would in all probability lay at the door of this defect in the staff of the hospital. A hospital ought, for another important reason, to have a resident medical man, because one of great desiderata of hospital treatment is supposed to consist of continued medical surveillance, as much, if not more, than good nursing and appliances. The next point we would recommend is the removal of the hospital to a more convenient site. It ought to be situated, on the received principle which we have already stated, where it can be most accessible. This demands that it should be located in some central position. The Sailors' Home was we believe at one time contemplated, but it is as eccentric as the present location. Surely on the Hong-que side, as near the British settlement as possible, there are both convenient sites to be rented in these times, at a low rate for building, or abundance of houses standing unoccupied that could readily be adapted. The present hospital, with its yet heavy rent of Tls. 4,000, is most defective in its accommodation. Every class of cases, contagious or simple, is lodged and treated in one building, in defiance of every recognized principle of modern hospital organization; and the accommodation for the hospital staff is of a wretched description, which, considering the nature of their work and the self denial and devotion with which they discharge their duties, is not creditable either to the institution or to the community.

The balance sheet of course concerns the shareholders more then the public, but there are two items in it which do not speak much for the economy of the management, namely from November 1863 to June 1866 the charge for rent was Tls. 14,429.00 and for salaries Tls. 11,770.50, the total outlay during the same period being Tls. 56,125.00. This is a prodigious sum for a hospital on so small a scale, but as the number of patients and days of treatment are not published, we cannot estimate the cost per diem of each. In three large public hospitals at home, an abstract of the Reports of which are before us, the average daily cost of treatment per patient is stated to be 1s. 6¾d., 1s. 11d., and 1s. 9½d.; in the Dundee Infirmary 3,017 patients were treated during 18[illegible] for £5,414.6.1; and in the Royal Infirmary Aberdeen, with a daily list of nearly 400 patients, the expenditure for the year was only £9,906. Hospital economics are an important study, and we trust as applied to our local institution, they will be promoted by the new appointment of a managing secretary. The medical officer, Dr. Meyer, and the Sisters of Charity attached to the hospital, receive the well merited acknowledgements of the Directors, which all who have had occasion to visit its wards, will only too readily support. We regret that Dr. Meyer's Report has not been published, as it ought to be both valuable and interesting, from the opportunities of observation afforded by hospital cases; but we trust this omission will be soon rectified.

We regret that we cannot dwell more on this subject. The institution is one of which the success must be an object desired by every member of the community, and it will be a source of much gratification to ourselves, if any of the suggestions we have offered in the best spirit, should be followed by its extended usefulness and prosperity.

THE FLOOD AT HANKOW.

If it be true that variety is always pleasing, Hankow residents are evidently about to realise the charm in a very high degree. Each successive steamer for the past fortnight has brought news that the river continued rising, that it was within a few feet of the bund, within a few inches of the bund, and finally over the bund. Already the streets appear to be converted into water-courses, and sampans to have superseded chairs as a medium of communication.

> Jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant;
> Omnia pontus erant; deerantque litora ponto.

The residents have not yet been compelled to take refuge on hills or in boats, but even this may soon become necessary if the river continue rising as at present, and the interesting occupations described a few lines further on, will become their only resource.

> Ille supra segetes aut mersæ culmina villæ
> Navigat; hic summa piscem deprendit in ulmo.

Already, we are informed, the Club billiard tables stand insulated, and enthusiastic players cruise round about them in sampans. A cannon under such circumstances must require a considerable lightness of touch, and a good "pooler" must be a genuine stroke of "hazard". A faint eddy in the water would impart the most unnatural "side" and an inopportune ripple convert a "follower" into a "screw;" while the exercise of any undue energy would inevitably result in loss of foothold, and the immersion of the player. Bowls have become a matter of history; a few archæologists point to spots where alleys used to be; but their statements are regarded with doubt, and pins and balls believed to have been used in the game have been sought for in vain. Old residents point to a spot where a few ruins crop out of the surrounding water, and tell how a European residence used to stand there, but its foundations were not fixed in rock and the water beat about that house and it fell. *Vidimus*, they say, slightly fying the words of Horace to suit the locality,

Vidimus flavum Takiang retortis
Littore Kanpu violenter undis
Ire dejectum monumenta regis
Templaque Bonzen

The mistaken individuals who believed that those on whom the tower of Siloam fell, were sinners above all men, would hardly be able to find terms sufficiently strong to characterise the iniquity that must have prevailed at Hankow. Not only do their buildings fall and crush them, and the waters rise and overwhelm them; but the culminating punishment of fire is visited upon them. The only satisfactory reflection is that both the houses burnt down and the men on whom the hong fell, were Chinese. One only of the three evils has fallen on the foreign residents, so the Chinese can hardly make their favourite assertion that foreigners are the especial objects of the gods' wrath.

Be this as it may, the aspect of affairs even for foreigners is sufficiently serious. The fate which has overtaken one house through the water sapping its foundations, may easily be that of another; and the occupants will hardly feel comfortable in their tenancy. The prospect of abandonment however is likewise far from agreeable. The trouble, expense and loss attendant on the removal of goods and furniture is serious, and to leave them is to abandon them to the tender mercies of the thieves who always find profit in similar misfortunes. There is no fear of that deficiency in provisions which caused so much misery in 1850. The river steamers afford so frequent and easy means of communication with Shanghai, that any scarcity of that nature would be supplied immediately. But there does appear ground for apprehending the same destruction of homes which then caused so great misery. It is singular that there should have been so great a flood during the present season. In 1850, continued heavy rain conduced powerfully to swell the volume of water, but this summer has been singularly dry; and the past winter was so mild as to justify the inference that the accumulation of snow in the hills—the other principal source of supply—would have been less instead of greater than usual. However, to the melting of the winter's snows the unusual torrent must evidently be attributed; and perhaps an explanation may be found in the excessive power the sun has recently exercised. Whatever the cause, matters are so nearly approaching a crisis that we look for further intelligence with almost as much anxiety as has lately been felt for the arrival of each successive mail from Europe.

HEAT APOPLEXY.

In the great sustained heat of the past month, we have paid a heavy penalty for the unusually low range of temperature experienced during the earlier weeks of the summer. To whatever influences the cool weather then enjoyed may have been attributable, they have had to succumb to the overpowering rays of our July sun. Generally speaking, the effect on the public health, of the continued hot weather, hardly relieved by a single refreshing shower, has been extremely favourable; as indeed has always been observed in Shanghai when the thermometer has maintained a high range, and there has been a scanty rainfall. But while there has been a most satisfactory immunity from specific or epidemic diseases, there has not only been experienced more or less by us all, a feeling of languor and exhaustion both of mind and body, which are due to these same causes; but the mortality has been almost exclusively confined to cases of solar and heat apoplexy—cases which, however appalling from their sudden onset and brief course, are yet in too many instances referrible to causes within the control of its victims. During the past fortnight, some ten individuals, several of them young and hopeful members of our community, have succumbed to this fatal visitation. We hold it a duty under such circumstances to point out, if possible, by what means comparative immunity from this deadly penalty may be attained, and to warn all how dire and certain are the consequences of their neglect of the necessary precautions.

The nomenclature of this affection has led to much misapprehension of its true nature. Coup-de-soleil, sunstroke, solar apoplexy, insolation and heat apoplexy have all been used indiscriminately, and, for the most part, convey the very erroneous impression that exposure to the sun in some way or another is to be regarded as the cause of the attack. Such, however, is very far from being the case; a large, perhaps the greater, proportion of so-called deaths from sunstroke, are not so much due to exposure to the direct influence of the sun, as to the effect of a continued high temperature, it may be of artificial heat, acting on a system predisposed from other causes to apoplectic seizure, which is the regular form of attack. On these grounds we at once see the propriety of applying the last mentioned term, namely, heat apoplexy, to such cases.

The conditions in the individual which predispose to this affection, are various and opposite—but may be classed as those which unduly excite or depress the circulation and, through it, the nervous system. Of the first kind, the most common are the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants, or of a rich heavy diet, and of the second, exhaustion of any kind or sudden lowering of the temperature of the body, by cold acting from within or through the skin. Exposure to the sun's rays or to a high continued temperature of any kind under shelter, with any of these individual predisposing causes, may excite solar or heat apoplexy. The exact manner in which the heat more immediately produces its effects, is still a matter of discussion. By some it is supposed to act by dilating the blood-vessels, and causing them or their contents to compress the brain: or by mere heat acting directly on, and so decomposing, the blood, when the cooling action of the skin, by which its temperature is maintained at about 98°, is suspended. Probably both these theories are equally true, as they satisfactorily explain the two common varieties of the attack. Under such a combination of predisposing and exciting conditions it is, that apoplexy has occurred again and again in the heated atmosphere of crowded theatres, and in the stokehold and engine room of steamers. One most instructive case happened in England only the other day, during the march of a well known cavalry regiment on a mild spring day, when one of the troopers, whose horse had fallen lame, was obliged to dismount and carry his saddle and other horse appointments. He had been drinking, but was by no means intoxicated, yet after complaining from time to time of the heat and fatigue, he fell down in a well marked attack of heat apoplexy. It was found on examination that the fatal result was due to the heat developed from the immense amount of clothing the man had put on his person to lighten his saddle bags, in connection with the effect of the stimulant, and exhaustion of the march. It should never be forgotten that a great deal lies in the power of every individual to lessen or rather remove his predisposition to attack. We natives of western nations, with our active circulation and excitable nervous system, would do well to copy during the summer at least, the mild and unstimulating dietary both in meat and drink, and the light style of clothing, of the native population among which we live. The consequence of their mode of living is an immunity not only from the exhaustion of a high temperature and heat apoplexy, but even from most febrile and inflammatory diseases. In India, where many officials have to engage in active occupations out of doors during the day, it is a common rule of the highest sanitary importance, never to touch alcoholic stimulants in any form, nor to eat a heavy meal, till sun down; and we know residents in Shanghai who derive benefit by following the same regimen. One great want we labour under in Shanghai, the supplementing of which would help us to bear with more impunity the sustained heat of our summer, is punkahs. They have been principally confined to the dining room, but they ought as in India to be extended to our offices, drawing rooms and bedrooms. Our summer heat and its liabilities certainly justify the luxury, and many restless uncomfortable hours, and many sleepless nights so productive of langour and exhaustion, would be spared us by their extension. Visitors from India express the greatest surprise, often indeed much stronger feeling, at the limit we have placed to this healthy luxury; and we can only explain it as one of those little anomalies that still linger in the model settlement.

It is not of course within our province, even if it were within our ability, to point out the treatment which should be initiated by the persons around the individual attacked, till professional assistance arrives; but we do feel it our duty to urge every member of the community to inform himself what are the appropriate measures within his power to apply. We do so because the course of the attack is extremely rapid, and we are informed that the opportunity of saving many lives has passed, before medical aid can be summoned. Heat apoplexy is an affection on the subject of which the community need not be the least alarmed; the more information is disseminated as to its nature and causes, the less likely are we to suffer from its visitations.

Summary of the Week.

A meeting of shareholders in the General Hospital has been held, the report presented at which will be found elsewhere. An elaborate opinion by Mr. Mitchell, upon the position of the Shanghai Gas Company, has rather disturbed the equanimity of shareholders in it and other Shanghai Companies, most of them being formed on the same principle. He appears, however, to have overlooked the fact that the Company is composed of members of various nationalities, to whom English law is, of course, not applicable. A large fire has occurred outside the east gate of the city, by which about sixty houses were destroyed. The great heat from which we have lately been suffering has decreased slightly during the past week, though the nights still continue oppressively warm. Two or three brief thunderstorms which occurred at the commencement of the week have tended to clear the atmosphere. It is satisfactory to learn that the Chinese predict the worst is now passed, the autumn having, according to their reckoning, commenced on the 8th inst. We enjoyed singularly cool weather to a later than usual period; but for the last six weeks the heat has been intense, and heat apoplexy seriously prevalent.

The two Englishmen, West and Maclean, concerned in the robbery from Waller & Co.'s silk boat, have been recaptured between Soochow and Chinkeang by the native authorities. The police had an inkling of their departure for the interior, and two native detectives were sent on their track, provided with letters to the local Magistrates soliciting assistance in recapturing them. This was freely rendered, and eventually the Mandarin in charge of the gunboat station at Wongting succeeded in arresting them. They were at once sent into Soochow, and have since arrived in Shanghai, and been committed to the charge of the local authorities. A young fellow named Thorpe, who has been concerned in several creek robberies, was captured at the same time.

Chinkeang letters mention a serious collision that has occurred between the *Plymouth Rock* and the *Willamette*, near that port, by which some 20 or 30 lives were lost. The *Willamette* had 900 soldiers on board, returning from the scene of the recent disturbance in the salt districts; a number of these were asleep on the paddle-box, which was completely cut away by the collision, and were of course thrown overboard and drowned. The *Willamette*, which was at anchor at the time, is so seriously damaged that it seems doubtful whether it will be possible to repair her.

The latest advices from Hankow report the river to have completely flooded the settlement, and to be still rising. Serious consequences are anticipated if it continues. A fire took place on the 29th ultimo, by which 80 native houses were destroyed. Further particulars of the inconvenient position in which the residents are placed, will be found elsewhere.

Nagasaki letters report the return of Sir Harry Parkes from Kagosima on the 1st instant. He and the Admiral were, we learn, extremely well received by Satsuma, who made several handsome presents. Sir Harry intends to proceed next to Simonosaki, where he will be met by the Admiral with the fleet. The French Minister has also arrived at Nagasaki, in the *Laplace*.

FIRE IN THE EAST SUBURB.

The fire which took place on Wednesday evening, afforded the first opportunity the members of the Fire Brigade have had, of proving the usefulness of the movement; and the result sufficiently proved that they do not intend to confine evidence of their membership, to attendance at practice meetings on the Bund. Directly the alarm gun was fired, a number of members of No. 1 company were alert; and with the assistance of about a score Chinese, undertook the heavy task of dragging their engine to the scene of the fire. Unfortunately the hose damaged in the course of the last practice, was still under repair, and a new set which has just been obtained from Hongkong by the *Suwo-Nada*, had not yet been taken delivery of from the Kin-kee godowns. One member of the company, however, even at that late hour, posted off to obtain possession of it, while the others devoted their energies to dragging the engine to its destination. They had got over a considerable portion of the distance, when some intelligent French policeman informed them that the fire which they saw raging was within the city walls, and consequently that they could not approach it. Relying on this statement they of course retraced their steps, disgusted, and, in no slight degree exhausted, by their useless efforts. We commend this policeman to the French Municipal Council, as a fitting object for promotion to any post requiring the exercise of intelligent veracity, on the next vacancy. Almost at the time they were turning, the Hongque Company reached the fire, and at once began vigorous practice. The conflagration had broken out among the small houses which line the creek immediately opposite the east gate, and amid such combustible matter, spread of course with fearful rapidity. The Chinese authorities, however, including the Taotai, were on the spot with praiseworthy activity, accompanied by a considerable body of men, and several native fire engines. A number of the former at once commenced pulling down houses on either side of the burning mass, in order to prevent the extension of the flames, while others armed with pikes kept off the crowd. A considerable gap had already been made before the Hongque engine, and a few members of the Hook and Ladder Company, arrived. But the former rendered valuable assistance in extinguishing the flames, which were still raging in full force. The tiny streams of the Chinese engines were of little avail to control them, so at the suggestion of Mr. Blethen, they were induced to direct their efforts to feeding the large engine, thus enabling the latter to pour a larger volume of water into the fire. These tactics were successful in extinguishing it in about two hours after it had begun. Without the foreign aid it is probable much greater loss might have ensued, as the fire occurred in a densely crowded part, and notwithstanding the efforts to cut it off, could hardly have been kept down without more water than the Chinese engines could possibly throw on it. This morning, at 6 A.M. two coolies were energetically endeavouring to extinguish the smouldering beams with a single bucket, which they filled from the creek and emptied over about half an acre of ground with praiseworthy perseverance. The wall of the city, during the progress of the fire, was of course crowded with spectators, whose lanterns added not a little to the peculiarity of the spectacle, their utility under the circumstances being somewhat questionable. A number of sailors from the *Wachusetts* came up, but not till the whole was over.

The Taotai, deceived by the red shirts of the members, believed they were military, whom Mr. Alabaster had brought up. He expressed himself highly gratified with the assistance they had rendered, and in conveying his thanks to Mr. Alabaster to-day, sent a present of two bullocks, some sheep, a case of claret and a case of champagne to be divided among them.

SHANGHAI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Minutes of a Meeting of the Shareholders in the Shanghai General Hospital, held at the E-who Hong, on Friday August 3rd 1866, W. Keswick, Esq. in the Chair.

After some conversation, in the course of which it was noticed that a considerable reduction had been effected in the rent, which now stood at only Tls. 3,600, allusion was made to the large amount of bad debts, when the Chairman pointed out that this resulted from the fact that many persons who stood as security for patients entering the hospital failed, from one cause or another, to pay the amounts. There was a considerable sum due with respect to patients sent by the Rev. C.H. Butcher, and a letter from that gentleman was read stating that the patients in question were sent during the solvency of the Society for the Relief of Distressed Foreigners, but that he would apply to the trustees of the Ladies' Bazaar Fund for a grant to meet the deficit.

Mr. Morel observed that the Ladies Bazaar Fund was, he understood, designed to procure assistance for sick persons in distressed circumstances without charge, and that if Bills were paid a fewer number would only be relieved.

The Chairman observed the lowest possible charge was made, the same in fact as was made to the Consulates in the case of distressed subjects.

At the proposition of Mr. Morel, seconded by Mr. Sassoon, the Report and Accounts as under were adopted.

Report.

In presenting to the Shareholders the accounts of the General Hospital from the 1st January, 1864, to the 30th June of the present year, the Committee of management have to express regret that all the success which was looked for, in a pecuniary point of view, when the idea of a Hospital was first started, has not been realized, but against the disappointment on this head the Committee have satisfaction in pointing to the Report of Dr. Meyer, the Medical Officer of the Hospital, which shows how eminently useful the institution has been, and how generally it has been availed of by the sick of the Foreign Community, both on shore and afloat.

The purchase of land near the Ningpo Joss-House for a site for a Hospital, when the institution was first projected, was most unfortunate, the position being too distant from the River, and in no respect such a one as was needed. It cost Tls. 23,468.04, and a portion has been re-sold for Tls. 16,192.75; the balance, Tls. 7,275 29, represents the cost of the land still belonging to the Hospital, but in account, the Committee have written off Tls. 2,780.59, in order to bring this asset nearer to the actual value of the property.

At the time the Sisters of Charity arrived to take charge of the Hospital, no preparation had been matured for their reception and for the opening of the institution, and it became necessary to rent such buildings as could at that time be obtained. The building first taken was found to be ill adapted for a Hospital in summer, and it became absolutely necessary to secure other premises. This entailed a considerable loss, and the new house which was rented cost a large sum the first year. The Committee, however, have succeeded in reducing the rent from year to year, until now it stands at Tls. 3,000 per annum. The building is well adapted for the purposes to which it is applied, the rooms being well suited for wards. The accommodation for the Sisters, however, is not such as was understood to be provided them, and the Committee are anxious that something should be done to make them more comfortable than their present quarters admit of their being.

The number of patients now received, with the reduction of the rent, make the Committee view the institution as in a sound position, and they would recommend that it be carried on, with a few changes in the details of management, in the same manner as at present, until funds accumulate sufficient to carry out the original intention of erecting a suitable building.

Great trouble has been experienced in collecting Hospital bills, and many bad debts have been made. In order to preserve the funds from gradual absorption, and the institution from consequent extinction, the Committee consider it absolutely necessary that no patient be admitted without an order from some responsible person, who will be held liable for the payment of the bill.

The Committee have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and ability with which Dr. Meyer has performed his duties as medical officer, and they cannot sufficiently express their admiration of the careful manner the sick have been attended by the Sisters of Charity, whose devotion to their work of alleviating suffering has been incessant.

Shanghai, *June 30th*, 1866.

Working Account from November, 1863 to 30th June, 1866.

Dr.		
To Furniture account, depreciation in value	Tls.	1,115.04
,, Rent account,	,,	14,429.00
,, Salaries account,	,,	11,770.80
,, House Expenses account,	,,	21,016.23
,, General Charges account,	,,	6,003.22
,, Interest account	,,	594.65
		Tls. 56,125.69

Cr.		
By Sister Superior's account; Exchange on dollars,	Tls.	497.65
,, Medical Treatment account	,,	42,016.80
,, Donations received	,,	1,095.19
,, Medicament account,	,,	15.15
,, Balance, being loss transferred to Shareholders' account,	,,	12,500.90
		Tls. 56,125.69

Nominal Position as Shewn by Accounts made up to 30th June, 1866.

Dr.		
To Shareholders' paid up Capital, 318 Shares, Tls. 31,800.00 Less Loss transferred from Working account, Tls. 12,500.90		19,299.10
,, Secretary, Balance of account due,		818.98
,, Dependencies, Sundries due,		5,145.00
		Tls. 25,274.08

Cr.		
By Treasurer: balance of account,	Tls.	4,885.08
,, Sister Superior: Cash in hand,	,,	64.17
,, Sick account: outstanding accounts,	,,	6,337.88
,, Land account: Mow 64.2.1.0 unsold,	,,	7,275.29
,, Furniture account, bedding, linen, &c.,	,,	5,822.91
,, Medicament account,	,,	888.75
		Tls. 25,274.08

Actual Position to 30th June, 1866.

Dr. Liabilities.		
To Takee, 1 year's rent to date,	Tls.	4,000.00
,, Dr. Meyer, 6 month's salary to date,	,,	870.00
,, J. Bernard, making up Books and Account, from November 1863 to date,	,,	275.00
,, Secretary, Balance of account to date,	,,	838.98
,, Estimated surplus,	,,	12,671.63
		Tls. 18,655.61

Cr. Assets.		
By Treasurer, Cash in hand,	Tls.	4,000.00
,, Sister Superior, Cash in hand,	,,	64.17
,, Outstanding accounts, Tls. 6,337.88, estimated,	,,	2,500.00
,, Land, Mow 64.2.1.0, estimated Tls. 70 per mow,	,,	4,494.70
,, Furniture, bedding, linen, &c.,	,,	5,822.61
,, Medicines, &c. on hand,	,,	888.75
		Tls. 18,655.61

E. and O. E., Shanghai, June 30th, 1866.
Julius Bernard,
Accountant.

Mr. Probst then pointed out the advisability of employing a gentleman as permanent Secretary, in order to look after the affairs of the institution, assist in the purchase of stores &c., in the cheapest markets; and above all to see to the collection of accounts, which in consequence of the difficulty often experienced it was absolutely impossible a private firm could do effectually; and at the proposition of Mr. Sassoon, seconded by Mr. Morel, Mr. J. Bernard was appointed Secretary for one year, with a salary of Tls. 1,000 per annum.

The following gentlemen were then proposed by Mr. Probst, seconded by Mr. Keswick and elected Trustees, namely Messrs. Johnson, Morel, and Turin.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.—*(Recorder.)*

MIXED COURT.

Before Wang Wei-yuen and C. Alabaster, H. B. M. Vice Consul.

W. Tarrant v. Wang Wenlai, Yang Shih, Wang Shih, and Wang Shih.

Plaintiff charged defendants with keeping open brothels, greatly to his annoyance; and the second defendant especially, with holding a wake over a deceased friend for the past three weeks, preventing him thereby from sleeping.

The 1st, 3rd and 4th defendants admitted keeping brothels; they had done so without complaint, for six months, one year, and two years, respectively.

Yang Shih, however, denied keeping a brothel, and this portion of the charge was dropped. She had been given money by the protector of a deceased friend, to hold funeral ceremonies, and had done so.

Mr. Tarrant stated that it was the habit of the tenants of the houses complained of, to sit outside their doors at night and annoy the neighbourhood, shouting, laughing and talking, and put three letters into Court from Primrose & Co., Lane Crawford & Co., and Mr. Kidner, in support of his statements. Mr. Tarrant had been in his present house some eighteen months.

The Court sentenced Wang Wenlai to close her establishment within three days, and Wang Shih No. 1 to do likewise in seven days; while Wang Shih No. 2 and Yang Shih were warned to keep a quiet house.

THE FLOOD AT HANKOW.

(Hankow Times.)

The Water! The Water! The topic of conversation with everybody, foreigners and Chinese, is just now the water, and not without reason. Since the great flood of 1850, when the Yangtsze overflowed its banks to such an extraordinary extent as to bury the whole of Hankow under water, and occasion fearful havoc and distress, it has until now never once shewed symptoms of an inclination to indulge in another such proof of its destructive powers. Towards the end of last week, when we recorded the rise as more than 47 feet above the lowest winter level, the river had risen to within a few inches of the line of the bund, just about the highest degree in fact which it reached last year. Since then the rise has been alarmingly rapid, considering the great height already attained to, and at present not only is the Bund entirely submerged, but with the exception of a very few foreign houses, which happen to be built on ground raised unusually high, all the settlement is afloat. In some of the houses at the back and lowest part of the concession, we are told the water has entirely swamped the kitchens and out-houses, and rendered even the lower stories untenable. Whether it is to continue rising, is now the momentous question which is on every body's lips, and really it is not easy to form a decided opinion on the subject. On the one hand the weather is fine and promises to continue so, so that there is no immediate cause for apprehension of any accession to the river on that score. On the other hand the experience of foreign residents lead us to infer that the waters have never before shown signs of being permanently stayed until the close of August, and we are now only in the beginning of that month. The Chinese however seem confident that the river is already very near if not quite at its highest point. They say it never rises after the *leih tsew* or "autumn set in" term, which falls this year on the 28th of their moon, corresponding to our 8th August, and we are inclined to put faith in their opinion, based as it is on popular experience. We must hope at any rate that they may be right, for the inconveniences to which we are already being subjected as a community and as individuals are neither few nor trifling. Business is suspended; our houses and godowns are all likely to suffer more or less, some having already begun to feel the effects of the softening about the foundations; our horses and cows are suffering from want of pasture; our access to one another's premises is often difficult and always attended with inconvenience; our recreation and opportunities for exercise (unless perhaps it be swimming) are at end; our gardens both flower and kitchen, are utterly destroyed; and what is worse than all, our health may naturally be expected to suffer from the damp and wet with with which we are so continually surrounded. The Chinese moreover must be distressed by such a flood to even a more deplorable degree than ourselves. In the country the crops are destroyed, the cattle drowned and starved, the frail houses swept away, and thousands are deprived of shelter and the means of of livelihood: whilst in the town trade is at a stand still. house property is being extensively damaged, and provisions must become dear and scarce. Accidents too of a serious character are liable to occur to the great risk of life and limb. We have already heard of two in which a deplorable number of lives have been sacrificed. The one happened in Hankow through the falling of a wall of an old foreign hong across a lane in which there stood a number of shanties full of people. We have not been able to ascertain the exact number of persons killed and injured, but it must have been considerable, for the reports vary from 20 to 40. We conversed with one Chinaman who said that he had counted the dead bodies as they were dug out from amongst the debris by order of the humane residents in the neighborhood, and paid for at the rate of 800 cash per head, and that when he left on Sunday evening last no less than 22 bodies had been so exhumed. It is further reported that most of those killed were squatters, who had already escaped from their flooded homes in the country, and taken refuge under shelter of the wall which proved thus fatal to them. The other accident talked of happened at *Hwangpe*, the town that the Nienfei occupied last year not far from this. There, the Chinese say, a huge dragon emerged out of its den in consequence of the floods, and with one wriggle of its giant frame and sweep of its tail caused such a commotion in the water that it rushed violently over a part of the town and killed 200 people. The dragon story is of course a piece of pure invention; but it seems true that some sudden rush of water did take place, caused possibly by the breaking away of an embankment or some other obstacle, and that it has caused serious damage to life and property.

We should be glad to see some sensible theory propounded as to the origin of this vast volume of water, and as to how it happens that it rushes down upon us so suddenly. Some affect to believe that it is caused by the melting of the snows on the mountain ranges whence the river and its tributaries take their rise. But this hypothesis is not a satisfactory one. Snows commence to melt long before July and August, more especially in the regions whence the Yangtsze and its affluents have their sources; and we have yet to learn how far these inundations are common to plains bordering the river higher up. We know moreover by the short experience we have had here of the changes to which the Yangtsze is subject, that local causes have a great deal to do with increase or decrease in its volume, and with the fluctuations in the rate of its current; for material changes in both are always observable from two or three days after there have been heavy rains here or in the vicinity. The best explanation we have yet heard given is that the floods are attributeable to the large accession of water which the *Tungting* lake receives through its many tributaries during the rainy season in May June, and July, and that the Yangtsze, being the only outlet for that huge expanse of water, becomes naturally flooded in carrying it off. This appears to us the more reasonable explanation, because we have noticed that although the Han, which is a considerable stream, is of course affected by the rise of water as it approaches the point of confluence with the swelling Yangtsze, it does not always show in the increased rapidity of its current or turbidity of its stream, those signs of being under the influence of a freshet which are so plain upon the larger river, whilst the latter sweeps past the mouth of the former at their confluence like a mill stream past a rill. But even the *Tungting* lake theory is not wholly to be depended on, for that body of water lies to the east and south of Hankow, whereas the *Pinghoo*, or lake which covers what in winter we call "the plain," and which lies to the north and west of us, is invariably affected by the rise before the Yangtsze shows it.

Another curious fact which we should wish to see accounted for, is the partial character of there Yangtsze floods. Last year, when the river had begun to fall at Hankow, the flood at Chinkiang was still on the rise and had not reached its highest degree. This year again, although we are now fairly submerged here, the bund at Kiukiang is reported to be yet fully two feet clear of the water. These are all points worthy the research of the scientific and curious, and we should be much gratified to see them receive that attention they deserve.

THE YANGTZE.

To the Editor of the

HANKOW TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Most of us are beginning to feel somewhat anxious about the hydrodynamics of this valley during the next month, or six weeks. Last year we were greatly inconvenienced by the unusually high rising of the river. Our paths were invaded in every direction; boats found their way into our streets; and our boys were often seen amusing themselves in catching fish before our doors. The water is higher now than it was this time last year; and the Son of the Ocean is assuming a more threatening aspect every day. I admire not his looks as I see him there swelling, spreading, and casting a wistful eye towards our thresholds. Though we feel greatly indebted to him for the commercial, social, and hygienic privileges which he confers upon us, yet we have no desire to welcome his majesty into our houses.

• • •

What think you of the water this year? Do you think it will rise much higher? These are important questions just now. For satisfactory answers we naturally turn to the natives, for they ought to be able to give us valuable information on the subject. They have witnessed the phenomena of this mighty river long enough to be able to guess pretty shrewdly as to the probable effects of winter and spring, of rain and snow, on its gigantic bulk. The fact is however that they know quite as little about it as we do. The natives of the Celestial empire despise induction, and hate to look at anything scientifically. To observe events, generalize facts, and draw conclusions from thence, is too slow and dull a process for these Celestials. That may do for us who are of the earth earthy; but it would be altogether unsuitable to the condition of their being. Their prodigious memories are of better use to them. They cultivate this faculty to the utter neglect of every other. The reasoning faculty lies dormant in them, and as for the science of logic, they know nothing of it. A gigantic memory and an infantile reason are the factors of which the mental constitution of a Chinaman is the product, the vainest thing in existence. These would-be, and ought-to-be, teachers of the world, have every thing to learn and nothing to teach. The result is that you might as well seek information from a child as from a Chinaman, on any subject besides rice, cash, and the Confucian classics. These form the line along which his whole life runs. The first and dearest to him is his beloved stomach, then comes vain show, and after that the doctrines of "the most holy sage." These three bound his mental horizon; he sees nothing beyond; he cares for nothing beyond. As an illustration of a Chinaman's ignorance, please take the following. I meet with an "*Elegant Talent*" (A. B.) and ask him what he thinks may be the cause or causes of these annual floods, and whether the water is likely to rise this year higher than usual. He begins at once to rummage his stomach (it is there somewhere he places the seat of memory and reason) for classical quotations; but, finding that those venerable authorities give forth no oracular utterances on this point, he dismisses the subject with a remark or two indicative of the contemptible place which all such paltry questions hold among the grand themes of his contemplation.

• • • •

Hankow was broader at one time than it is now, for, on account of the incessant wear of the river, *two* wide streets along the banks of the Yangtsze have disappeared altogether. In the year 1832, the water rose unusually high. In 1849, it rose nearly two English (?) higher than in 1832; in all the streets planks were placed for people to walk on; whilst a strong north wind was blowing, a large number of houses at the back of the town and bordering on the lake fell into the water, and many lives were lost. But the great flood, which deluged the whole place, occurred in 1850. For more than 30 days, in the fifth and sixth months, it poured like a mountain torrent; the rain rushing down from the roofs of the houses, sounded like a water fall; the Yangtsze kept rising and spreading till all the houses in the place looked like so many duckweeds floating in the waters. The rich removed into *Wuchang*; thousands took up their abode on the *Hanyang* hill and other hills on the *Hanyang* side; the poor clung to their dwellings as long as they could, and hundreds of them perished miserably. Long before the water had reached it's highest point, nine houses out of every ten were empty; and when the water retreated, two out of every three of the houses of the poor were left in ruins. Those who remained in the place lived in the upper story, and all communication was carried on by means of boats. Provisions became scarce and consequently dear. So much so, that shop keepers would sell only to old customers. Thieves also multiplied rapidly; but the fears of the people were worse than the reality; for they fancied every sound, such as that of a dog or a cat. to be the foot-tread of a burglar. The water rose *six Chinese* feet higher this year than the preceding. It was an awful spectacle; and the scene of wretchedness and poverty which the flood left behind it, was unspeakably sad to behold, &c., &c.

Let us hope that such a scene as this may not be witnessed again for many years to come. It is however a consolation in trouble to know that it might have been worse, and hence the reason why I wish to furnish your readers with the above particulars. When, in a few days hence, we shall all be confined to our island homes, and compelled to forego many privileges which we are wont to enjoy, it may soothe our sorrows a little to know that it might have been worse, and that, compared with the sufferer of 1850, we have much reason to be thankful. Then I doubt not, the whole community will think gratefully of

Yours very truly,
C—T.

LOSS OF THE MAHE.

The late master of the British ship *Mahe* which, it will be remembered, was recently wrecked off Kelung, has furnished as with the following particulars of the circumstances.

We sailed from Kelung on the 9th of July, with a full cargo of coal, bound to Hongkong. Nothing particular took place until the 12th of July, when the ship got into a short chopping sea. On pumping her, found an unusual quantity of water. Had her pumped dry; and on again sounding her one hour after, found twenty-four inches in the well. Wind S.W., with short high sea. Ship pitching heavily. Watch could not leave the pumps but to take a spell; as they could not keep her free. At 6 P.M. called the crew aft respecting the leak; and asked if they could keep the ship free in a stronger wind and a heavier sea; they said, "We cannot do it, as we are now continually at the pumps." They had spoken to me on the subject some time before, but indirectly. Wore ship; after which, all hands at the pumps until 9 P.M., then sent the starboard watch below, and kept the port watch at the pumps. Set all sail to get in with the Formosa coast, as the ship was knocking about much and would not answer her helm but slowly. This state of affairs continued until the morning of the 14th. At 6 A.M. on the 14th, found the water gaining on the pumps; the crew again stated that they had been all night at the pumps and were fagged out, and still she did not suck. Kept the ship off for Tamsui or Keelung, keeping close in shore. Fresh breeze and puffy; carried away fore topgallant mast. Sounded the pumps; 4 feet 2 inches in the well. Ship coming up and going off against her helm. Tried to stay her; but she did not come round. Took in after canvas to to wear ship. One watch getting anchors clear. Ship about four miles from the land by my chart, and in nine fathoms when the helm was put down. The ship was paying off, but before she got round, having gone some distance, she struck. Let go the port anchor, in hopes to hang her until we got the boats out and an anchor laid out: but before the anchor brought her up she had got into her own draught of water and was striking heavily aft; and on looking over the stern found the rudder gone short off by the upper gudgeon. She then tailed a little more in shore striking more heavily aft, and started her stern post. Sounded the pumps, and found 6 feet 2 inches. The sails having been all thrown aback, were now cleared up and furled, and boats got out. The ship fell over on her port bilge. She had dragged a considerable distance after the anchor was let go, owing to the strong S.W. wind and high sea which broke over all. It was about 11 A.M. when she struck. At about 2 P.M., as the tide was falling fast, and there were heavy rollers with much broken water, found it impossible to keep the boats longer by the ship. Ordered the crew into them; myself to take the cutter, with second officer, three men and carpenter; and chief officer with remainder of crew in long boat. Before I got into the cutter, a sea filled her and tore her adrift, carrying away her stern. I got into the long boat, then jumped overboard and got to the cutter, and with much difficulty we pulled her out of the breakers, and we were picked up by the long boat. The cutter being of no service, was abandoned with all property on board her, and we kept on for Tamsui in the long boat. At about 8 P.M. the boat got among breakers at the south point of the entrance to Tamsui harbour, and we had to leave her on the beach. After some time we were all housed in a village some little distance from the beach. The treatment which the villagers gave us was kind in their own way.

On Sunday, the 15th July, finding that the gear which had been left in the boat had been stolen, at about 6 A.M. I engaged two Chinese boats to take the crew and myself over to Tamsui, leaving the chief officer and two men in charge of the property which we had brought from the wreck, which was more or less damaged by salt water.

The above occurrences took place at a village nearly opposite Tamsui, and in sight of Her Britannic Majesty's consulate.

On the 17th of July, the steamer *Yesso* departing for Hongkong, the officers and crew were sent off in her, much against my wish, as no statement had been taken as regards the wreck. I acted under the directions of Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, and cannot hold myself responsible for his acts. The officers and crew were paid in cash from proceeds of sale of the effects saved in long boat, by order of Her Majesty's Vice-Consul. The crew were sent off so hurriedly that I could not go with them, having made no declaration nor completed the necessary business, such as selling the wreck and cargo for the benefit of the concerned, and obtaining the necessary documents from the Vice-Consulate.

The greater part of the gear stolen from the long boat was got back on the evening of the 15th and returned to me; it was got back through the Vice-Consulate; the boat also was got across. I have not yet paid anything for getting these things back, but expect to have to do so.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Price.	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Oriental Bank Corporation.	25	25	35	10 p.c.
Commercial Bank Corporation	25	25	2	nil.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	..	..	..	..
Agra & Masterman's Bank ..	50	25	3	16 p.c.
Asiatic Banking Corporation.	20	10	2½	5 p.c.
Central Bank,	25	25	2	..
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	13	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	31	13½ p.c.
The Bank of Hindustan China and Japan	100	25	2	..
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company	$125	125	123	9½ p.c.

COMMERCIAL COS.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	None.
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	250	
Shanghai Club	400	400	15	"
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	75	"
Hongque Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	16	"
Shanghai Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	..	"
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	600	"
China Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	500	800	..
North-China Insurance Co.	5,000	1,000	..	..
S. Brick & Saw Mill Co.	500	500	Nil.	None.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	"
Shanghai Horse Bazaar,	50	50	0.75	"
French Gas Co.	50	50	52	"

EXCHANGE.

On London.—Bank Rate,
Sight, ...5s. 10d.................₱ Tl.
6 ms. sight,..........6s. 1d ....
Credits, 6 m/s. ...6s. 3d. ....
Bills with Doct.,
6 m/s ....6s. 4d. ....
On Paris.—Credits, 6 ms. sight
Fcs. 7.87½ per Tl.
Documents, 6 ms. sight
Fcs. 7.97½ per Tl.

On Calcutta. { Bank Bills, acceptd. 3 d/s. [Rs. 298.
On Bombay. { Bank Bills, acceptd. 3 d/s. [Rs 298.
On Hongkong { Bank, 3 ds. 27 p. cent disct. Private 15 ds. " "

Mex. Dollars—73.1
Carolus—73.3
Gold Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 165.
Bar Silver, Tls. 111.
Copper Cash 1,340 per Tael.

SHANGHAI LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Friday Evening, Aug. 10th.

		Taels.
SHIRTINGS,—		
Grey, 7 lbs.	per piece	2.75 a 2.90
" 8¼ a 8½ "	"	3.00 a 3.20
" 9 a 9½ lbs.	"	3.50 a 4.30
White, 56 Reed	"	2.75 a 2.95
" 64 "	"	3.25 a 3.40
" 66 a 72 Reed	"	3.40 a 4.20
T-CLOTHS,—		
6 to 7 lbs	per piece	2.25 a 3.00
AMERICAN DRILLS,—		
40 yards	"	7. a 7.05
JEANS,		
30 yards	"	No stock.
SHEETINGS,—		
40 yds., catties 10 & 11 = lbs. 13⅓ to 14⅔	"	No stock.
SPANISH STRIPES,—		
According to quality & asst.	p. yd.	0.72 a 0.95
LONG ELLS,—		
H H Scarlet	per piece	8.40
Assorted	"	7.50 a 7.75
Other marks Scarlet	"	8.00 a 8.30
Assorted	"	7.50 a 7.75
CAMLETS,—S	"	15 50 a 16.00
S S	"	15.00 a 15.50
S S S	"	13 50 a 14.00
LEAD,	per picul	4.80 a 4.95
IRON,—		
Bar	per picul	2.10 a 2.20
Nail Rod	"	2.30 a 2.40
Hoop	"	2.45 a 2.65
STEEL,—Swedish	per tub	4.20
TIN,—Malacca	per picul	19 a 21
Inferior	"	19 a 21
TIN PLATES,	per box	4.10 a 4.60
COALS,—		
Cardiff from ship	p. ton	12.50 Noml.
North Wales, "	"	11.00 "
English, "	"	10.50 "
Anthracite, "	"	12.50
Sydney, "	"	8.00
Japan, "	"	6.50
Formosa, "	"	5.00
SUGAR,—		
Canton, No. 1, White, new,	per pel.	4.70 a 7.70
Brown, "	"	4.00 a 4.30
Swatow, White	"	
Brown	"	
Amoy, White	"	
Brown	"	3.20 a 3 30
RICE,—Bengal, White	"	1.60 a 2.10
Siam, Cargo, com.	"	1.45 a 1.65
White	"	1.75 a 2.05

OPIUM. *Malwa, New*,...Tls. 660 a 676
Old,......
Patna, New,...Tls. 460 a 465
Old, ...
Benares, ...

TIENTSIN LATEST QUOTATIONS.

July 24th, 1866.

WHITE SHIRTINGS,—		
reed 66...	per piece Tls.	3.1.5
" 64...	" "	2.8.5
GREY SHIRTINGS,—		
8¼ lb	per piece Tls.	2.9.0 a 2.9.5
T-CLOTH, 24 yards,—		
6 lb	per piece Tls.	2.7.0
7 lb	" "	3.1.5
8 lb	" "	3.5.0
AMERICAN DRILLS,—		
30 yards...	per piece Tls.	4.1.0
40 " ...	" "	6.0.0 a 6.0.7
OPIUM,—Patna,	per chest "	470 a 500
Malwa,...	" "	640 a 650
EXPORTS.		
COTTON	per peeul Tls.	12.0.0 a 12.5.0

NOTICE.

Delay and inconvenience would be avoided, if advertisements were addressed simply to "The North-China Herald Office," instead of "The Editor," or to individuals by name.

It is begged that all communications relating to general business may be addressed to "The Manager North-China Herald Office."

As the Settlement has become so extensive that it is impossible to deliver the "Daily News" to every one so quickly as we could wish, those of our subscribers who desire to get their papers early, would do well to send their own coolies to this Office at 6-15 a.m.

THE NEW HONG LIST.

FOR July is now ready, and for Sale at this office. Price Tls. 1.50 per copy.
tf 10 Shanghai, July 2nd, 1866.

NOTICE.

上海新報

THE CHINESE SHIPPING LIST AND ADVERTISER is now issued regularly on *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays* and *Saturdays* and offers a sure means of communication with the Chinese Merchants, who have become so largely interested in the Shipping interest here.

PRICE OF CHINESE NEWSPAPER.—$4 per annum or half a dollar per month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—2 Tls. Cents per character.

Contracts will be made at low rates for three months and upwards with the Owners of Steamers and others trading to and from this Port—*payable in advance*

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.

CARDS Printed from ENGRAVED COPPER PLATES at the *North-China Herald* Office.
Shanghai May, 1863.

At the North-China Herald Office.
Bills of Lading per ship.
Charter Parties.
Powers of Attorney, and Wills.
Protests, English and American.
Comprador Check Books.
Shipping Orders, in Book.
Bills of Exchange, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house Permits for Shipping and Lading Goods.
Shipping Article.
Bill of Sale.
Declaration of Ownership
Ship's Wages List.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Patent STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilman's Stores of the highest quality.
705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Sanitary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients whose their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Legrand Aine, at Fecamp.

HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENNE.
This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.
27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

TUPPER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
23de-66 671 December 23rd, 1865.

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BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES.
Finest Quality. Special Mounts to stand Climate
£3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., and £8. 8s. Post in proportion to price.
ALUMINIUM GLASSES,
EXTREMELY LIGHT,
£10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., and £18. 18s.
The Large Glass at £18. 18s. is one of the most POWERFUL yet seen. Address, with Remittance:
W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.
Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.
CAUTION.—BURROW'S GLASSES bear this Name and Address.
To order through Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
14oc-66 o-a-f 652 Oct. 14th, 1865.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co., Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits.
o-a-f 17fe-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

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As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS AND PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade mark.
HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION.
Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
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Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.
18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

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SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT
YOKOHAMA.
tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY, *Printed and Published every Saturday at the North China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD, AUGUST 11, 1866.

SHANGHAI TEA AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolong.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Sorts.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report, ...	....	86,517.09	...	...	...	1266.25	87,783.54	1746.47	547.94	2890.47	417.60	22.16	237.07	1038.46	2785.60	9685.77
Labourdonnais, .	2 August,	London,	8.64	...	...	...	...	8.64	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Nelly, ...	2 „	do.	3307.34	...	...	...	...	3307.34	...	...	133.53	29.48	6.35	12.37	92.41	56.30	330.74
Challenger, ...	6 „	do.	5809.33	...	...	...	...	5809.33	...	...	133.71	27.81	...	12.29	55.00	125.47	354.28
Lansdowne, ...	8 „	do.	5819.68	...	...	...	...	5819.68	7.18	...	372.15	29.07	...	20.12	159.35	489.00	1076.87
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			101,462 08	...	...	...	1266.25	52,728.38	1753.65	547.94	3530.16	503.96	28.51	281.85	1345.22	3456.37	11 447 66

HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.

Ship.	*Cleared*	*Destination*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Dust.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last	Report	....	1,709.93	...	280.20	...	220.00	2,210.13	...	...	...	32.25	...	...	...	...	32.25
Szechuen.........	Aug. 2	Tientsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9
Nanzing.........	Aug. 2	do	156.07	...	...	...	...	156.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yingtsze-fei...	Aug. 2	do	119.55	...	...	...	...	119.55	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	18
			1,985.55	...	280.20	...	220.00	2,485.75	...	...	...	50.25	9	...	...	...	59.25
			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 4TH AUGUST, 1866.

IMPORTED.	*Malwa.*		*Patna.*		*Benares.*		*Persian.*	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels, ...	74½	74.50	174	208.80	23	27.60	10	10
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	36	36.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	4	4.80	...	...	...	...
Total	110½	110.50	178	213.60	23	27.60	10	10

	Malwa.		*Patna.*		*Benares.*		*Persian.*	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	14	12.50	52	62.40	8	9.60	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	*Chinkiang.*		*Kiukiang.*		*Hankow.*		*Chefoo.*		*Tientsin.*		*Newchwang.*		*Ningpo.*		*Foochow.*		*Hongkong.*		*Takao.*		*Total*	
	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight	Chests.	Weight.
Malwa	40	39.00	62	62.00	33	33.00	126	126.00	188	188.00	98	98.00	64	58.90	nil.	...	8	8.00	...	...	619	612.90
Patna	1	1.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12.00	5	6.00	9	10.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	30.00
Benares	...	...	...	...	2	2.40	3	3.60	32	38.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	44.40
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	41	40.20	62	62.00	35	35.40	129	129.60	230	238.40	104	105.00	73	69.70	...	...	8	8.00	...	...	682	688.30

FOOCHOW TEA RETURN.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM FOOCHOW TO FOREIGN PORTS, SEASON 1866-1867. *(Continued.)*

Vessel's Name.	*Destination.*	*Date of clearance.*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolong.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*S.O.Pekoe.*	*S. Caper.*	*Mixed.*	*Total Black.*	*Green.*
Total as per last report....................	....	....	154 665.00	2,521.29	5,648.18	336.52	3,957.72	325.67	29.49	167,483.87	417.70
Derana	London	July 17th	6,486.69	[illegible]0.17	0.40	110.56	750.44	38.12	20.70	7,717.08	135.33
Everest....................	Liverpool	Do. do.	5,105.91	171.45	......	......	416.48	6.45	5.16	5,705.45	......
Florence Braginton....................	Sydney	Do. 18th	3,113.30	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,113.30	......
Peru	Melbourne	Do. 19th	2,165.38	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,165.38	......
Ellida	„	Do. do.	1,906.38	......	......	......	36.71	......	......	1,943.09	......
Miranda	Sydney	Do. 20th	2,259.45	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,259.45	......
Herald of Light	„	Do. 24th	2,045.96	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,045.96	......
Ore[illegible]	London	Do. do.	5,209.90	1,041.02	......	57.58	894.91	58.91	0.90	7,263.22	287.13
[illegible]	San Francisco....................	Do. 25th	194.45	21.18	924.66	......	......	......	......	1,140.29	......
Trinculo	Sydney	Do. 26th	2,395.20	......	......	......	79.48	......	......	2,474.68	......
Fey	Melbourne	Do. 27th	1,291.73	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,291.73	......
Total,....................	....	....	186,539.35	4,366.11	6,573.24	504.66	6,135.74	429.15	56.25	204,603.50	840.16

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.		SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED		CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Augt.	4	Express	Br str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Augt.	3	General	David Sassoons, Sons and Co
...	4	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	...	2	do	Dent and Co
...	4	Aviso	Port str	160	Pritchard	Nagasaki	...	2	do	T. Kroes and Co
...	5	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Hankow	...	2	do	Russell and Co
...	5	Cadiz	Br str	481	Cates	Nagasaki	...	2	do	P. & O. Co
...	5	Williamette	Chi str	176	McLeod	Lanshan	...	4		Chinese Government
...	6	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	...	5	do	Russell and Co
...	6	Pluto	Chi str	......	Pike	Cruise	...	4		Chinese Government
...	7	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Augt.	6	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	7	Lizzie Allen	Br baq	825	Dunn	Nagasaki	July	25	Coals	Order
...	7	Princess of Wales	Br baq	353	Harron	Fuchau	Augt.	2	Poles	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	7	Libra	Dut brig	240	Dirksen	Nagasaki	July	30	Coals	T. Kroes and Co
...	7	John Bull	Br baq	248	Goodland	Penang.			Sugar	A. R. Tilby and Co
...	7	Dependent	Br baq	330	Hough	Singapore			do	Order
...	7	Hollandia	Dut ship	430	Ringo	Sydney	April	15	Coals	Frazar and Co
...	7	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	Augt.	5		Augustine Heard and Co
...	8	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	...	7	General	Russell and Co
...	8	Huquong	Am str	1383	Harmon	Hankow	...	7	do	Russell and Co
...	8	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	...	7	Mails, &c.	P. & O. Co
...	8	Christopher Hall	Am ship	649	Addy	Hongkong	July	28	General	Augustine Heard and Co
...	8	La Viergo	Fr baq	250	Reujnier	Tientsin	...	7	Ice	Thérie and Co
...	8	-cludia	Br ship	897	Carr	Fuchau	Augt	5	Poles	Smith, Kennedy and Co
...	9	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	...	8	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	9	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Stockes	Tientsid	...	—	do	Trautmann and Co
...	9	Waratah	Br str	256	Oliver	Fuchau	...	—	do	David Shssoon, Sons and Co
...	9	China	Ham str	648	Moller	Ningpo	...	8	do	Siemssen and Co
...	9	Ta-pang-nyo	Br str	517	Drege	Chefoo	...	5	Ice	Trautmann and Co
...	9	Jeanne & Joseph	Fr brig	145	Enbrwann	Hakodadi	July	22	General	Dent and Co
...	9	Soon Kong	Br sch	193	Kinn	Ningpo	Augt.	8	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
...	9	Ascendant	Br barq	517	Lobb	Singapore	July	5	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
...	9	Den Behondigs	Dan sch	170	Jenson	Nicholaesk	July	10	Firewood	Master
...	10	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Augt.	9	General	Russell and Co
...	10	Christian Rankin	Br baq	340	Higgins	Singapore	July	12	do	Wm. Remé and Co
...	10	Primanguet	H. I. M. S.	......	Bochet	Chusan				

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.		SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Augt.	4	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Hankow & Ports		Geo. Barnet and Co
...	4	Japan	Prus bar	216	Bounbeck	Tamsui	Cotton, etc.	Master
...	4	Nelly	Br baq	96	Simpson	London	Teas	Olyphant and Co
...	5	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Chefoo & Tientsin	Tea, &c.	Trautmann and Co
...	5	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
...	5	Dupleix	Fr str	871	Noel	Japan	do	Messageries Imperiales
...	5	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	5	Eliza & Mary	Br sch	126	Hoole	Nagasaki	Re-exports	Glover and Co
...	6	Ganges	Br str	742	Bernard	Hongkong	Tea, &c.	P. & O. Co
...	6	Nimroud	Br sh	1022	Oughton	Honolulu	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	6	Persia	Br sh	1249	Clark	Chincha	do	Borneo Company Limited
...	6	Sarah	Br bg	186	Burus	Chefoo	Re-exports	Master
...	6	Kiangse	Am str	475	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
...	7	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Sundries & Re-exports	Augustine Heard and Co
...	7	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hankow & Ports		Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	7	Father Mindes	Dan baq	290	Oleson	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Habibbhoy and Co
...	7	Renown	Br baq	460	Adams	Swatow	Sundries & Re-exports	Frazar and Co
...	7	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	8	Tatung	Am str	107	Cook	Hankow & Ports		H. Fogg and Co
...	8	Illimani	Br baq	409	Diamond	London	Teas	Smith, Kennedy & Co
...	8	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Sundries & Re-exports	Russell and Co
...	9	Aviso	Port str	230	Pritchard	Nagasaki	do	T. Kroes and Co
...	9	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
...	9	Nepaul	Br str	541	Hector	Yokohama		P. & O. Co.
...	9	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
...	9	Buena Vista	Am sh	547	Ayres	Yokohama	Ballast	Russell and Co
...	9	Lansdowne	Br sh	715	Spowart	London	Teas	W. R. Adamson and Co
...	9	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Re-exports	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
...	10	Wachusetts	U. S. Cor	......	Townsend	Hankow		
...	10	Owari	Br sh	323	Wright	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	Glover and Co
...	10	Slaney	H.M. G.B.	......		Ningpo		
...	10	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & SEC	NAME.	No. of G. B.	COMMANDER.	FLAG & RIG.	GUNS.	H. P.	MEN.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.		WHERE FROM
3 s	Acorn	......	Speer,	H. M. S.	......	......	......			Hospital Ship
4 p	Algerine	......	Tucker	H. M. G. B.	2	......	......	June	11	Ningpo
4 c	Basilisk	......	Hewett	H. M. Corvette	6	400	175	Aug	2	Cruise
5 s	Firm	......	Eaton	H. M. G. B.	......	......	......	June	8	Hongkong v. Ports
	Primanguet	......	Bochet	H. I. M. S.	......	......	......	Aug	10	Chusan
5 s	Snap	......	Boyce	H. M. G. B.	......	......	......	June	3	Fuchau
4 s	Starling	......	Tender Senior Officer	H. M. G. B.	2	......	......			

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL		WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
P & O M	Aden	Andrews	Br str	507	Aug	8	Hongkong	P. & O. Co.	Hongkong	Early
8 p	Anna		Am str	70	Apr	12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co.		Laid up
8 s	China	Jensen	Pruss str	146				T. Kroes and Co		
1 c	China	Schroon	Br str	25				Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
1 s	China	Moller	Ham str	648	Aug	9	Ningpo	Siemssen and Co	Swatow, H'kong, &c	16th instant
9 c	City of Nantes	Mooney	Br str	345	July	17	Fuchau	Dow and Co.		Laid up
6 p	Columbia	Stewart	Br str	600	May	21	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
4 s	Faust		— str	30						Laid up
4 p	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str		June	20	Hankow	Russell and Co		
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan	13		Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
4 s	Heachew	Comstock	Am str	30			Sedong	T. J. Falls		
6 p	Hongkong	Hallette	Am str	209	July	29	Saddles	Jenkins and Co		
S S N J	Huquong	Harmon	Am str	1383	Aug	8	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	12th instant
5 s	Kiang-loong	West	Am str	945	Aug	7	Hankow	Augustine Heard and Co	Hankow and Ports	12th instant
M I M	Labourdonnais	Rigodit	Fr str	872	Aug	3	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	H'kong with Mails	24h after J. Mail
6 p	Louisa		Chi str		July	12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
4 p	Paw-loong	Simmons	Am str	80			Wreck of *Wokee*	T. J. Falls		
3 p	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	......	Aug	6	Cruise	Chinese Government		
7 p	Qui-Quata	Chingjay	Chi str	300	July	12	Wusung	Chinese Government		
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	30				Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
D J	Ta-pang-nyo	Drege	Br str	517	Aug	9	Chefoo	Trautmann and Co		
1 s	Tsatlee	Tubbs	Am str	60	Feb	19	Soochow	Russell and Co.		Laid up
5 p	Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept	10	Launched	Geo. Barnet and Co.		Laid up
6 p	Waratah	Oliver	Br str	256	Aug	9	Fuchau	David Sassoon, Sons & Co	Fuchau	14th instant
7 p	Whampoa		Br str	115	Dec	25	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		Laid up
O L	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Aug	5	Lanshan	Chinese Government		
	26 STEAMERS									

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No. & SEC	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TONNAGE.	AGENTS.
	Receiving Ships.				
8 s	Ariel,	Deslandes	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls,	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	Roundy	American ship	490	Augustine Heard and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewis	British barque	297	Captain Lewis, on board
8 s	Wellington,	Bennett,	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
7 p	Bethel,	Rev. Kauffman	American barque	280	Church Trustees
3 s	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Keen-ta	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingsan,	Brown,	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
1 s	Lady McNaughten,	Green,	American barque	490	Messageries Imperiales
8 p	Melbourne,	Friday,	British ship	594	Shaw, Brothers & Co.
O U L	Ngapuhi,	Gardner	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod,	Howard,	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs